VIŠESTRUKI INTEGRALI - ZADACI (V DEO)

Izračunavanje površine površi

i) Ako je površ zadata jednačinom z = z(x,y) i ako obeležimo $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ i $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ onda je:

$$P = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2} dxdy$$

ii) Ako je površ zadata parametarskim jednačinama x=x(u,v) i y=y(u,v) onda je:

$$P = \iint_{D} \sqrt{EG - F^2} \, du \, dv \qquad \text{gde je:}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

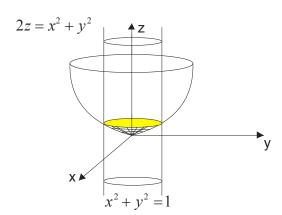
Jedan savet: pre proučavanja ove oblasti se obavezno podsetite parcijalnih izvoda (imate fajl kod nas)

Primer 1.

Izračunati površinu dela paraboloida $2z = x^2 + y^2$ koji iseca cilindar $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

Rešenje:

Nacrtajmo najpre sliku da vidimo o kojoj se površini radi.



Koristićemo formulu $\iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2} dx dy$ gde nam je z = z(x,y) paraboloid $z = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2}$ a cilindar će nam dati granice po kojima radimo...

$$z = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2} = x$$

$$q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2} = y$$

Najbolje da na stranu sredimo (sad nije teško, al za drugi put da znamo) : $\sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}$

$$P = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + p^{2} + q^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy$$

Rekosmo da nam cilindar $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ odredjuje granice.

Uzimamo polarne koordinate:

$$|x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$
 $\rightarrow |J| = r \quad \text{onda je } 0 \le r \le 1 \quad \text{i} \quad 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi$

$$P = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \right]_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + r^{2}} \cdot r dr =$$

Rešićemo ovaj integral "na stranu" pa ćemo posle ubaciti granice...

$$\int \sqrt{1+r^2} \cdot r dr = \begin{vmatrix} 1+r^2 = t^2 \\ 2r dr = 2t dt \\ r dr = t dt \end{vmatrix} = \int \sqrt{t^2} \cdot t dt = \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{1+r^2}\right)^3}{3}$$

Sad mu ubacimo granice:

$$P = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \right]_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + r^{2}} \cdot r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\left(\sqrt{1 + r^{2}}\right)^{3}}{3} \left| \frac{1}{0} \right|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(\left(\sqrt{1 + 1^{2}}\right)^{3} - \left(\sqrt{1 + 0^{2}}\right)^{3} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(\sqrt{2}^{3} - 1\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(2\sqrt{2} - 1\right)$$

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(2\sqrt{2} - 1\right)$$

Primer 2.

Izračunati površinu dela konusa $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ isečenog cilindrom $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$

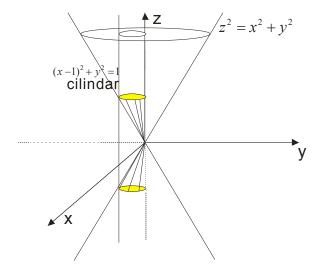
Rešenje:

Spakujmo malo cilindar i nacrtajmo sliku:

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 + y^2 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

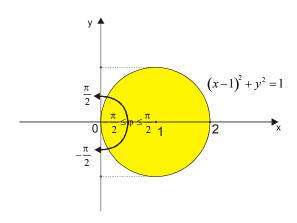


Vidimo da ćemo imati dve simetrične površine u odnosu na ravan z = 0.

Naći ćemo jednu pa to pomnožiti sa 2.

Cilindar će nam dakle dati granice!

Nacrtajmo sliku u ravni i odredimo granice:



Uzimamo polarne koordinate:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned} \rightarrow |J| = r \quad \text{onda je}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$(r \cos \varphi)^2 + (r \sin \varphi)^2 - 2r \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$r^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) = 2r \cos \varphi$$

$$r^2 = 2r \cos \varphi \rightarrow r = 2 \cos \varphi$$

Odavde zaključujemo: $0 \le r \le 2 \cos \varphi$

Sa slike vidimo da ugao ide od $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow \text{Mi radimo za } z = +\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} = \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

Da nadjemo površinu:

$$\begin{split} P_1 &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2} \, dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{2} \, dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r dr = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{r^2}{2} \right) \left| \frac{2\cos\varphi}{0} \, d\varphi \right| = \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{4\cos^2\varphi}{2} \right) d\varphi = 2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\varphi d\varphi = 2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\varphi \right) \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \right| = \sqrt{2} \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\frac{-\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi\sqrt{2} \end{split}$$

Sad ovu površinu pomnožimo sa 2: $P = 2P_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{2}$

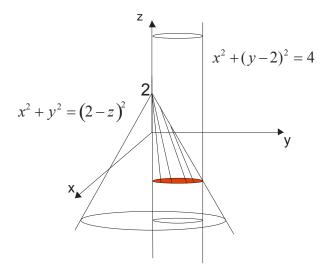
Primer 3.

Izračunati površinu površi koju cilindar $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$ iseca na konusu $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

Rešenje:

Sredimo konus da bi mogli da nacrtamo sliku:

$$z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2 - z$$
$$x^2 + y^2 = (2 - z)^2$$



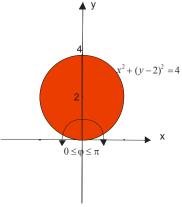
$$z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} = \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$P = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + p^{2} + q^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} \sqrt{2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} \left[\iint_{D} dxdy \right]$$
Ovo je P

Površina je ustvari površina kruga:



$$P_D = r^2 \pi = 2^2 \pi = 4\pi$$

$$P = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2} dxdy = \iint_{D} \sqrt{2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} \left[\iint_{\frac{D}{\text{Ovo je P}}} dxdy \right] = 4\sqrt{2}\pi$$

$$P = 4\sqrt{2}\pi$$

Pogledajmo sada prethodni zadatak...Pa i tamo smo mogli ovo iskoristiti, zar ne?

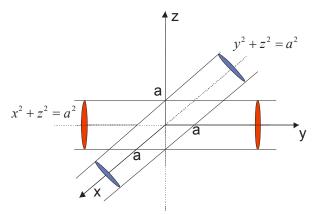
Mi smo vam pokazali oba načina a vi naravno , radite kako zahteva vaš profesor.

Primer 4.

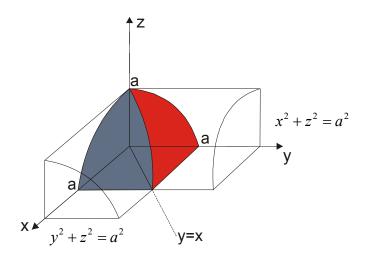
Izračunati površinu tela koje je ograničeno cilindrima $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$ i $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

Rešenje:

Nacrtajmo sliku...



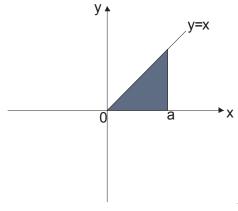
Izdvojimo sada prvi oktant.



Uočimo ovde dve površine. One su jednake, a takvih ima 16 računajući sve oktante.

Znači, ideja je naći površinu jednog dela pa sve to pomnožiti sa 16.

Nadjimo granice u ravni xOy



$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \le x \le a \\ 0 \le y \le x \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$z^2 = a^2 - x^2$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

Nama treba prvi oktant, pa je:

$$z = +\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} = \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{a^2-x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2+x^2}{a^2-x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$P = 16 \cdot \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{x} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dy = 16a \cdot \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} \int_{0}^{x} dy = 16a \cdot \int_{0}^{a} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}}$$

Ovaj integral smo već više puta rešavali:

$$P=16a^2$$

Primer.

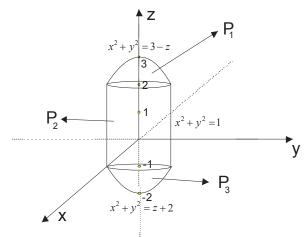
Izračunati površinu tela koje je ograničeno sa:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z + 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 3 - z$$

Rešenje:



Uočavamo da se tražena površina sastoji od tri dela. Svaku od ovih površina ćemo naći posebno a onda sabrati dobijene rezultate...

Prvi deo je površina paraboloida $x^2 + y^2 = 3 - z$ koji odseca konus $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 3 - z$$

$$z = 3 - (x^{2} + y^{2})$$

$$p = -2x$$

$$q = -2y$$

$$\sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} = \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} = \sqrt{1+4(x^2+y^2)}$$

Cilindar $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ odredjuje granice.

Uzimamo polarne koordinate:

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$
 $\rightarrow |J| = r$ onda je $0 \le r \le 1$ i $0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi$

$$P_{1} = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + 4(x^{2} + y^{2})} dxdy = \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \right]_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} \cdot rdr =$$

Rešićemo ovaj integral "na stranu" pa ćemo posle ubaciti granice...

$$\int \sqrt{1+4r^2} \cdot r dr = \begin{vmatrix} 1+4r^2 = t^2 \\ 8r dr = 2t dt \\ r dr = \frac{t dt}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{t^2} \cdot t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{1+4r^2}\right)^3}{12}$$

Sad mu ubacimo granice:

$$P_{1} = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + 4(x^{2} + y^{2})} dx dy = \left[\int_{0 \text{ Ovo je } 2\pi}^{2\pi} d\varphi \right]_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} \cdot r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\left(\sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}}\right)^{3}}{12} \left| \frac{1}{0} \right| = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left[\left(\sqrt{1 + 4}\right)^{3} - \left(\sqrt{1}\right)^{3} \right] = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right)$$

$$P_{1} = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right)$$

Dalje ćemo izračunati površinu P_3 , površinu paraboloida $x^2 + y^2 = z + 2$ koju odseca konus $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = z + 2$$

$$z = (x^{2} + y^{2}) - 2$$

$$p = 2x$$

$$q = 2y$$

$$\sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} = \sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2} = \sqrt{1+4(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$P_3 = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dxdy$$

Kao što vidimo ova površina je ista kao i površina u prethodnom delu:

Dakle
$$P_3 = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right)$$

Nadjimo još preostalu površinu P_2 . Pogledajmo sliku još jednom. Vidimo da je to ustvari omotač valjka čija je visina H=3 a poluprečnik osnove r=1.

Zašto je H= 3?

Ako rešavamo sistem $x^2 + y^2 = 3 - z$ i $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ tu je z=2

Ako rešavamo sistem $x^2 + y^2 = z + 2$ i $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ tu je z = -1

Dakle, visina po z osi je 3.

$$P_2 = M_{valika} = 2r\pi H$$

$$P_2 = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi \cdot 3$$

$$P_2 = 6\pi$$

Saberimo sad dobijene rezultate:

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

$$P = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right) + 6\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right)$$

$$P = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right) + 6\pi$$

$$P = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(5\sqrt{5} + 17\right)$$